

L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque
Agriculture Canada

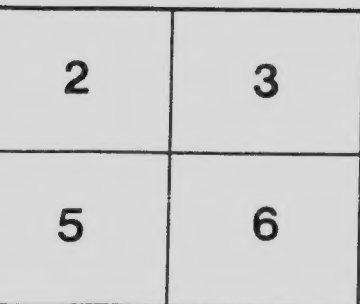
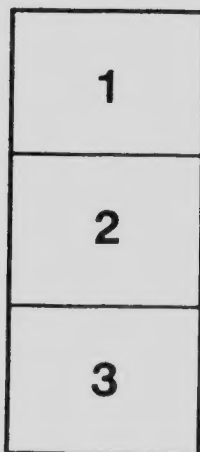
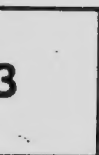
Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole $\rightarrow$ signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents.

Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



LABOUR SAVING ON THE FARM

WORK LESS

DO MORE

SAVE TIME, MEN AND MONEY

BY USING

MORE HORSES AND LARGER MACHINES

With the supply of farm labour gradually but surely falling off, with wages just as surely and even more rapidly rising, any and every means likely to lessen the need for men on the farm is deserving of careful consideration.

The suggestions given herewith are practical. They have been tried out on Experimental Farms and on private farms and have been found to be not only labour saving but highly profitable even in times of normal wages. How much the more are they sure to be advantageous to the farmer to-day with labour either absolutely unobtainable or so high priced as to be quite unavailable.

To introduce all suggested changes at once would in many cases mean a considerable and probably an unjustifiable expenditure of money for machinery, equipment and remodelled buildings. To make no effort toward improving labour conditions, increasing crops or lowering cost of production along the lines suggested would, in view of the great need for every last pound of grain or feed seem scarcely defensible. In many cases the outlay necessary to the saving of labour in the way indicated would be more than made up the first season.

Ploughing.—One acre ploughed with a single plough and two horses will cost \$2. *The ploughman usually walks.*

One acre ploughed with a two-furrow plough and four horses will cost about \$1.50. *The ploughman may ride.*

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR No. 16.

J. H. GRISDALE, B.Agr.,
Director.

JOHN FIXTER, Supervisor,
Division of Illustration Stations.

Published by authority of Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Disc Harrowing.—Discing one acre twice with a single disc and two horses costs \$1; with a double disc and four horses, the same operation costs 60 cents, and a much better job is done.

If a double disc harrow is not available, attach a single disc throwing the soil inward to one throwing it outward and put on four horses. *One man's time is saved.*

Harrowing.—Two sets of harrows attached, with four horses, are as easily driven as one set. *One man does the work of two.*

A light, high riding cart attached to the drag bar of the harrows allows the teamster to ride. The horses can then be driven more quickly and the harrows will do better work. The man does his work much more easily.

Seeding.—Seeding one acre with three horses and a 12-disc drill will cost 40 cents. With four horses and a 20-disc drill it will cost 30 cents.

Put a step on the back of the drill and ride.

Cultivating Hoed Crops.—With a one-horse implement, four acres a day can be cultivated, at a cost of \$1 per acre. *The man walks.*

With a two-horse implement, seven acres per day can be cultivated, at a cost of about 60 cents per acre. *The man rides.*

Cultivate roots with the hillers turned inwards when the plants are small, cutting close to the plants. *This saves from one to two days in thinning an acre and increases the crop.*

Hoes.—With four square corners and three sharp edges on the hoe, roots can be thinned much more quickly and without handling the plants.

Mowing Machines.—With a 4½ foot cutting bar, it costs 65 cents to cut an acre of hay.

With a 6-foot cutting bar, it costs only 50 cents. With a 7-foot cut even less.

Hay Tedders.—To shake one acre by hand will cost 65 cents, time is lost and the work only fairly done.

To tedder one acre with one horse and man costs 15 cents, time is saved and the work is well done.

Hay Racks.—Using end pieces extending right across the rack makes building the load boy's work. Without these, it is a good man's job.

Hay Forks.—To pitch off a load of hay by hand takes half or three-quarters of an hour's hard work.

The horse fork will do it in 15 minutes.

Binders.—With a 6-foot binder and three horses, an acre can be cut for 62½ cents.

With an eight-foot binder and four horses it costs 50 cents. However, to get good results with an eight-foot binder, the straw must be strong and stand up well.

Stooking.—With a sheaf carrier on the binder, a man will stook about eight acres a day.

Without a sheaf carrier, he can stook only about 6 acres a day.

Corn, Planting and Sowing.—To plant one acre by hand will cost \$2. With a hand corn planter, about 65 cents. With a check-row planter, about 65 cents.

The time of marking is saved and the crop can be cultivated both ways.

To sow one acre in rows 42 inches apart with the grain drill will cost about 53 cents.

